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=> fil hcaplus
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Jun 2004  VOL 140 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Jun 2004  (20040607/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


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L93  ANSWER 1 OF 12  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1999:753088  HCAPLUS
DN   131:356136
ED   Entered STN:  26 Nov 1999
TI   Novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and
     preparation method thereof
IN   Zhao, Chaoying
PA   Peop. Rep. China
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Chinese
IC   ICM  A61K031-715
     ICS  A61K009-08
CC   63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
     Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1
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PI   WO 9959602         A1   19991125       WO 1999-CN55     19990416 <--
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             KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,
             MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
             TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,
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     CN 1235833          A    19991124       CN 1998-108902   19980515 <--
     CN 1068778          B    20010725
     CA 2332038          AA   19991125       CA 1999-2332038  19990416 <--
     AU 9935147          A1   19991206       AU 1999-35147    19990416 <--
     AU 754537           B2   20021121
     EP 1078636          A1   20010228       EP 1999-916742   19990416 <--
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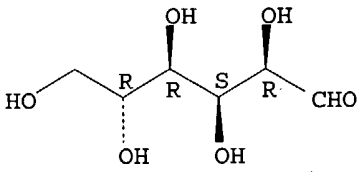
TR 200003315 T2 20010621 TR 2000-20000331519990416 <--
BR 9911020 A 20020305 BR 1999-11020 19990416 <--
JP 2002515441 T2 20020528 JP 2000-549266 19990416 <--
PRAI CN 1998-108902 A 19980515 <--
WO 1999-CN55 W 19990416
AB The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition and preparation method
thereof, which comprises 1.5-6.9 % (w/v) one or more substances selected from **sodium chloride**, **potassium chloride**, **magnesium sulfate**, **calcium chloride**, **calcium gluconate** and the like, and 3-18 % (w/v) of one or more substances selected from **hydroxyethylstarch**, glucan, **carboxymethylstarch**, **polyvinylpyrrolidone**, **gelatin** derivative and the like, as well as the balance of typical injection **solution**, provided that the amount of **sodium chloride** is at least 1.5 % (w/v). The pharmaceutical composition in accordance with the present invention is useful for curing the wounded or shock of patient, which has the advantage of safe, convenience, rapid and good curative effect, maintaining long time, wide use, etc.
ST wound shock injection salt **hydroxyethylstarch**
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
Wound
(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)
IT **Gelatins**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)
IT **Drug delivery systems**
(**solns.**, **injection**; novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)
IT **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies **56-81-5**, **Glycerin**, biological studies **57-48-7**, **Fructose**, biological studies **63-42-3**, **Lactose** 69-65-8, Mannitol **72-17-3**, **Sodium lactate** **77-86-1**, Trishydroxymethylaminomethane **87-99-0**, **Xylitol 127-09-3**, **Sodium acetate** **144-55-8**, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies **299-28-5**, **Calcium gluconate** **814-80-2**, **Calcium lactate 7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7487-88-9**, **Magnesium sulfate**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 9003-11-6, **Ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide copolymer **9003-39-8**, **Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-27-0**, **Hydroxyethylstarch 9005-38-3**, **Sodium alginate 9012-72-0**, Glucosan **9057-06-1**, Carboxy-**methylstarch 10043-52-4**, **Calcium chloride**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation method thereof)
RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bi Yanwen; CN 1195527 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(2) Jinan Military Region Pharmaceutical Research Centre; CN 1042474 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(3) Otsuka Seiyaku Kogyo Kk; JP 4069341 1992
(4) Sun Xuguang; CN 1156587 1997 HCAPLUS

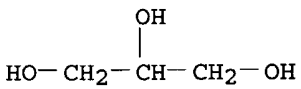
IT **50-99-7, Glucose**, biological studies **56-81-5, Glycerin**, biological studies **57-48-7, Fructose**, biological studies **63-42-3, Lactose 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 77-86-1,** Trishydroxymethylaminomethane **87-99-0, Xylitol 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies **299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate**, biological studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9012-72-0,** Glucosan **9057-06-1,** Carboxy-**methylstarch 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel pharmaceutical composition for use in emergency treatment and preparation
method thereof)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

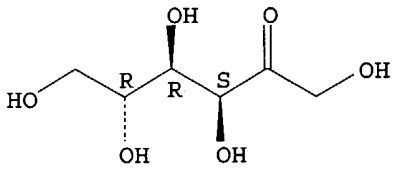



RN 56-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



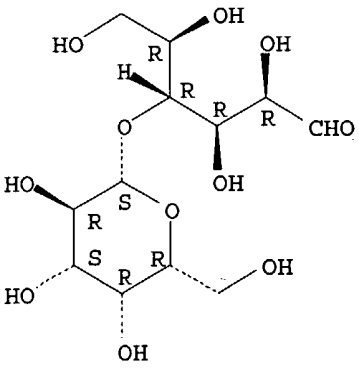

RN 57-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Fructose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

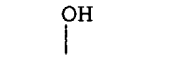



RN 63-42-3 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose, 4-O-β-D-galactopyranosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



RN 72-17-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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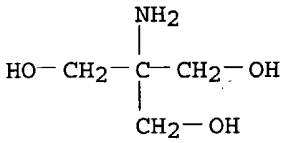
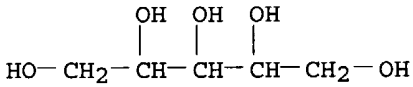
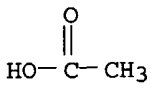
CN 1,3-Propanediol, 2-amino-2-(hydroxymethyl)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 87-99-0 HCAPLUS
CN Xylitol (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

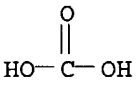


RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS

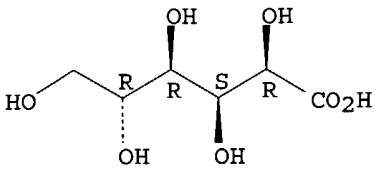
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 299-28-5 HCAPLUS
CN D-Gluconic acid, calcium salt (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



●1/2 Ca

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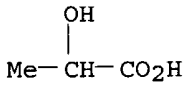
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, calcium salt (2:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

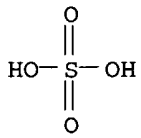


●1/2 Ca

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7487-88-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid magnesium salt (1:1) (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Mg

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

RN 9003-39-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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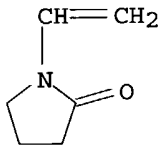
CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO—$CH_2$—$CH_2$—OH

RN 9005-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN Alginic acid, sodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9012-72-0 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucan (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9057-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, carboxymethyl ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

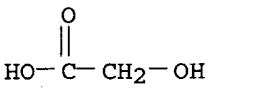
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

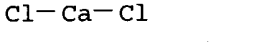
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 79-14-1
CMF C2 H4 O3



RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1998:15656** HCAPLUS
DN **128:106391**
ED Entered STN: 12 Jan 1998
TI Blood substitute comprising 0-5 mM K+
IN Segall, Paul E.; Sternberg, Hal; Waitz, Harold D.; Segall, Judith M.
PA Biotime, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 133,527, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A01N001-02
ICS A61M037-00
NCL 435001200
CC 63-3 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 8

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
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| PI | US 5702880 | A | 19971230 | US 1994-253384 | 19940603 <-- |
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| | RW: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, UZ, VN | | | | |
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| | EP 701455 | B1 | 20010314 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
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| | US 5733894 | A | 19980331 | US 1995-465252 | 19950605 <-- |
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| | US 2002012957 | A1 | 20020131 | US 1997-896824 | 19970718 <-- |

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| | WO 1994-US6279 | W | 19940603 | <-- | | |
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| | US 1997-839021 | A3 | 19970423 | <-- | | |
| | US 1997-886921 | A1 | 19970702 | <-- | | |
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| | US 1999-348750 | A1 | 19990706 | | | |
| | US 1999-475463 | A1 | 19991230 | | | |
| | US 2000-530006 | A2 | 20000420 | | | |

AB Aqueous **solns.** comprising a polysaccharide oncotic agent, a physiol. compatible buffer, a simple hexose sugar, dissolved chloride salts of calcium, sodium and magnesium, and a dissolved organic salt of sodium are disclosed. The **solns.** are effective substitutes for blood and may be used to preserve the biol. integrity of the organs of a mammalian donor organism as shown by superior anatomical integrity of cryopreserved organs and tissues of subjects perfused with the **solution** The **solns.** may be used for maintaining a partially or substantially completely exsanguinated subject at normal temps. and at temps. substantially below those normally maintained by a mammal and may be used in conjunction with hypobaric environments to maintain such partially or completed exsanguinated subjects alive without infusing blood back into the subject. **Dextran** 80, **NaCl** 5.2, **CaCl2** 0.29, MgCl2 0.4, **glucose** 0.9, Tris 3.03, and Na **gluconate** 6.54 g/L were dissolved in deionized water and the **solution** was brought to pH 7.8 by addition of 0.25 M HCl. The **solution** was pumped through a filter into sterile containers.

ST blood substitute polysaccharide salt sugar; **dextran** salt **glucose** buffer plasma expander

IT Blood substitutes
Blood transfusion
(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)

IT Hexoses
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)

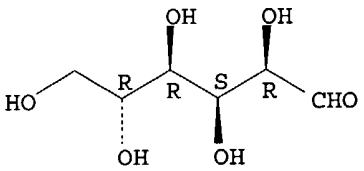
IT 50-21-5, **Lactic** acid, biological studies **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies **57-48-7**, **Fructose**,

biological studies 59-23-4, **Galactose**, biological studies
64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies **72-17-3, Sodium lactate** 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 110-15-6, Succinic acid, biological studies 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, biological studies 526-95-4, Gluconic acid 527-07-1, Sodium **gluconate** **7447-40-7, Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride (MgCl2), biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch** **10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl2)**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)

IT **50-99-7, Glucose**, biological studies **57-48-7, Fructose**, biological studies **72-17-3, Sodium lactate** **7447-40-7, Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch** **10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl2)**, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(blood substitutes containing oncotic agent and salts and carboxylates and sugars)

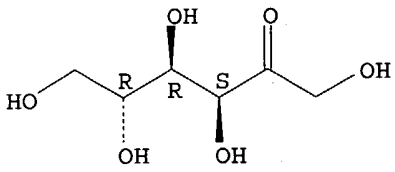
RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

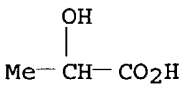



RN 57-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Fructose (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 72-17-3 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L93 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1997:528609** HCAPLUS
DN **127:126654**
ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1997
TI Pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose
IN Tanaka, Hitoshi; Kanai, Atsushi; Takano, Toshiyuki; Kawaba, Takako; Wada, Masako

PA Rohto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Tanaka, Hitoshi; Kanai, Atsushi; Takano, Toshiyuki; Kawaba, Takako; Wada, Masako
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-70
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9724129 | A1 | 19970710 | WO 1996-JP3730 | 19961220 <-- |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9711720 | A1 | 19970728 | AU 1997-11720 | 19961220 <-- |
| JP 09235233 | A2 | 19970909 | JP 1996-345536 | 19961225 <-- |
| PRAI JP 1995-340629 | | 19951227 <-- | | |
| WO 1996-JP3730 | | 19961220 <-- | | |

AB A pharmaceutical composition for medical treatment in the field of ophthalmol., which comprises trehalose (I) having protecting effect on cornea, especially corneal endothelial and epithelial cells is provided. An intraocular irrigating composition contained I 3.5, **sodium chloride** 0.375, **potassium chloride** 0.0358, **calcium chloride** 0.0133, **magnesium sulfate** 0.0145, **sodium acetate** 0.0599, sodium citrate 0.0878, **sodium hydrogen carbonate** 0.21, D-**glucose** 0.15, 1N HCl q.s., and water q.s. 100 mL. The composition had an ability to protect corneal endothelial cells in rabbits and could prevent cornea from swelling.

ST pharmaceutical trehalose cornea epithelium endothelium protection
IT Eye
(cornea, endothelium; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)
IT Eye
(cornea, epithelium; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)
IT Drug delivery systems
Drug delivery systems
(ointments, ophthalmic; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)
IT **Drug delivery systems**
(**solns.**, **ophthalmic**; pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)
IT 99-20-7, Trehalose
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical composition containing trehalose)

L93 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1995:810898** HCAPLUS
DN **123:208777**
ED Entered STN: 26 Sep 1995
TI Hypertonic isochloremic formulations for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock
IN Kramer, George C.; Rocha-e-silva, Mauricio; Velasco, Irineu T.; Wade, Charles E.
PA The University of Texas System, USA
SO U.S., 24 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,248,507.

CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-32
ICS A61K033-26; A61K033-14; A61K033-06
NCL 424643000
CC 63-3 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | US 5443848 | A | 19950822 | US 1993-126242 | 19930924 | <-- |
| | US 5248507 | A | 19930928 | US 1991-708029 | 19910531 | <-- |
| | CA 2103246 | AA | 19921201 | CA 1992-2103246 | 19920427 | <-- |
| | AT 168009 | E | 19980715 | AT 1992-917365 | 19920427 | <-- |
| | IL 101773 | A1 | 19960618 | IL 1992-101773 | 19920504 | <-- |
| PRAI | US 1991-708029 | | 19910531 | <-- | | |

AB The present invention relates to hypertonic crystalloid resuscitation fluids particularly useful in treating hemorrhagic shock. A pharmaceutical formulation prepared and selected ratios of **sodium chloride** and **sodium acetate** with a total osmolar concentration exceeding 500 mOsm can be used as a small volume resuscitation fluid which has little effect on plasma chloride levels. Arterial pressure is improved to the point of sustaining oxygen supply to tissues and organs with a significant increase in oxygen delivery and consumption.

ST hypertonic chloride infusion circulatory shock; oxygen delivery hypertonic chloride infusion

IT Plastics
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(bags; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Albumins, biological studies
Amino acids, biological studies
**Gelatins**, biological studies
Hemoglobins
Proteins, biological studies
Salts, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Bone marrow
(infusion administration to; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Allergy
Burn
Hemorrhage
Sepsis and Septicemia
(shock from; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Medical goods
(bags, plastic; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

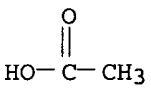
IT Heart, disease
(failure, shock from; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Shock
(hemorrhagic, hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Shock
(hypovolemic, hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(infusions, intravascular; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for

treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)
IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(delivery; hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)
IT 50-21-5, biological studies **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-25-8, Starch**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)
IT **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-25-8, Starch**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic compns. for treatment of hypovolemic and circulatory shock)
RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Starch (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

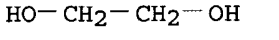
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



L93 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1994:491874** HCAPLUS
DN **121:91874**
ED Entered STN: 20 Aug 1994
TI Dialysis **solution** containing **hydroxyethylstarch** for peritoneal dialysis
IN Sommermeyer, Klaus; Passlick-Deetjen, Jutta
PA Fresenius AG, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K009-08
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | EP 602585 | A2 | 19940622 | EP 1993-120095 | 19931214 | <-- |
| | EP 602585 | A3 | 19940907 | | | |
| | EP 602585 | B1 | 19961016 | | | |
| | R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI | | | | | |
| | DE 4242926 | A1 | 19940623 | DE 1992-4242926 | 19921218 | <-- |
| | DE 4242926 | C2 | 19941215 | | | |
| | AU 9352022 | A1 | 19940630 | AU 1993-52022 | 19931130 | <-- |
| | AU 664927 | B2 | 19951207 | | | |
| | ES 2093907 | T3 | 19970101 | ES 1993-120095 | 19931214 | <-- |
| | JP 07025788 | A2 | 19950127 | JP 1993-345031 | 19931220 | <-- |
| | JP 2540101 | B2 | 19961002 | | | |
| | US 6284140 | B1 | 20010904 | US 1997-815442 | 19970311 | <-- |
| PRAI | DE 1992-4242926 | A | 19921218 | <-- | | |
| | US 1993-167366 | B1 | 19931216 | <-- | | |
| | US 1995-389683 | B1 | 19950216 | <-- | | |

AB The title **solns.** contain **hydroxyethylstarch** (mol. weight 10,000-150,000; degree of substitution MS = 0.10-0.40 and DS = 0.09-0.35; C2/C6 substitution ratio ≥8) as osmotically active substance, along with electrolytes and standard excipients. These **solns.** combine excellent ultrafiltration with a long residence time, i.e. they can be used without changing for 12 h during continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. The resorption of the osmotically active substance is diminished (≤60-70% even after 12 h residence time). Thus, a **solution** containing **hydroxyethylstarch** (mol. weight 29,000; MS = 0.23; DS = 0.21; C2/C6 = 8.7) 75.0, **NaCl** 5.435, 50% Na L-**lactate solution** 8.97, **CaCl2**.2H2O 0.2573, MgCl2.6H2O 0.0508 g, and water 945 mL had pH 5.0-6.0, d. 1.032-1.038, osmolarity 2.72 milliosmolar, and titratable acidity 0.3-2.0 mmol NaOH/L.

ST peritoneal dialysis **soln hydroxyethylstarch**
IT Dialysis
(peritoneal, **solns.** for, **hydroxyethylstarch** as osmolyte in)
IT **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(peritoneal dialysis **solns.** containing, as osmolyte)
IT **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethylstarch**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(peritoneal dialysis **solns.** containing, as osmolyte)

RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

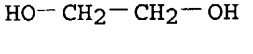
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



L93 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1993:109833** HCAPLUS
DN **118:109833**
ED Entered STN: 19 Mar 1993
TI **Starch** esters for peritoneal dialysis
IN Foerster, Harald; Asskali, Fatima; Nitsch, Ernst
PA Laevosan GmbH, Austria
SO Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM A61K031-70
CC 63-8 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 4123001 | A1 | 19930114 | DE 1991-4123001 | 19910711 <-- |
| | CA 2113164 | AA | 19930121 | CA 1992-2113164 | 19920709 <-- |
| | WO 9300939 | A1 | 19930121 | WO 1992-EP1551 | 19920709 <-- |
| | W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 9223118 | A1 | 19930211 | AU 1992-23118 | 19920709 <-- |
| | AU 657785 | B2 | 19950323 | | |
| | EP 593590 | A1 | 19940427 | EP 1992-914591 | 19920709 <-- |
| | EP 593590 | B1 | 19951129 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE | | | | |
| | HU 66136 | A2 | 19940928 | HU 1994-66 | 19920709 <-- |
| | JP 07500024 | T2 | 19950105 | JP 1992-501974 | 19920709 <-- |
| | AT 130768 | E | 19951215 | AT 1992-914591 | 19920709 <-- |
| | ES 2081620 | T3 | 19960301 | ES 1992-914591 | 19920709 <-- |
| | RU 2118531 | C1 | 19980910 | RU 1994-14244 | 19920709 <-- |
| | SK 279744 | B6 | 19990312 | SK 1994-25 | 19920709 <-- |
| | US 5436232 | A | 19950725 | US 1994-178537 | 19940107 <-- |
| PRAI | DE 1991-4123001 | A | 19910711 <-- | | |
| | WO 1992-EP1551 | A | 19920709 <-- | | |

AB **Starch** esters are hydrocolloids for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. The esters (0.1-0.7 M substitution) have acyl groups from C2-6 mono- or dicarboxylic acids. A dialysis **solution** comprised acetyl **starch** 30, **NaCl** 7.013, **Na acetate**.3H2O 3.402, **CaCl2**.2H2O 0.294, and **HAcO**

0.303 g/L.
ST **starch** ester peritoneal dialysis
IT Dialysis
(peritoneal, continuous ambulatory, **starch** esters as hydrocolloids for)
IT **9005-25-8D, Starch**, esters **9005-27-0**, **Hydroxyethyl starch 9045-28-7**, Acetyl **starch**
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocolloids, for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)
IT **9005-25-8D, Starch**, esters **9005-27-0**, **Hydroxyethyl starch 9045-28-7**, Acetyl **starch**
RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrocolloids, for continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)
RN 9005-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Starch (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

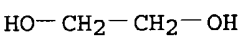
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



RN 9045-28-7 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

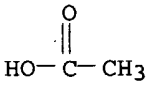
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2



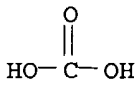
L93 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN **1991:542323** HCAPLUS
DN **115:142323**
ED Entered STN: 05 Oct 1991
TI **Bicarbonate**-containing electrolyte **solution**
IN Kopp, Klaus F.
PA Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-14
ICS A61K033-10; A61M001-16
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | EP 439061 | A1 | 19910731 | EP 1991-100527 | 19910117 <-- |
| | EP 439061 | B1 | 19940727 | | |
| | R: DE, FR, GB, IT, SE | | | | |
| | US 5112622 | A | 19920512 | US 1990-467166 | 19900119 <-- |
| PRAI | US 1990-467166 | | 19900119 <-- | | |

AB A sterile electrolyte i.v. **solution** with high concentration of **bicarbonate** comprises Na+ 130-150, K+ 2-5, Cl- 80-125, and HCO3- 25-30 mequil/L. The **solution** is useful for the prevention and treatment of renal dysfunction. An i.v. **solution** contained **NaCl** 5.026, **KCl** 0.298, **NaHCO3** 5.040 g and water to 1000 mL. A patient with prostate carcinoma who underwent radical lymphadenectomy received 1-3 L of the above electrolyte per day for 5 days plus 5% **glucose solution** and Ringer **solution** and urine vols. significantly increased.

ST electrolyte iv **bicarbonate** kidney disease
IT Kidney, disease or disorder
(failure, treatment of, high **bicarbonate**-containing electrolyte i.v. **solns.** for)
IT **Pharmaceutical dosage forms**
(**injections**, i.v., high **bicarbonate**-containing electrolytes in)
IT 71-52-3, **Bicarbonate**, biological studies **144-55-8**, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies **7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride** , biological studies 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(i.v. electrolyte solution containing, for kidney function improvement)
IT **144-55-8**, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies **7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride** , biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(i.v. electrolyte solution containing, for kidney function improvement)
RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—K

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

L93 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1991:235049** HCAPLUS
DN **114:235049**
ED Entered STN: 15 Jun 1991
TI Liquid preparation for intraocular perfusion in eye surgery
IN Awata, Takashi; Sogo, Shunji; Matsumoto, Takahiro
PA Senju Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
IC ICM A61K031-665
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9008548 | A1 | 19900809 | WO 1990-JP106 | 19900126 | <-- |
| | W: CA, JP, US | | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE | | | | | |
| | CA 2026316 | AA | 19900803 | CA 1990-2026316 | 19900126 | <-- |
| | EP 409999 | A1 | 19910130 | EP 1990-902367 | 19900126 | <-- |
| | EP 409999 | B1 | 19930915 | | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | | |
| | AT 94394 | E | 19931015 | AT 1990-902367 | 19900126 | <-- |
| | ES 2058891 | T3 | 19941101 | ES 1990-902367 | 19900126 | <-- |
| PRAI | JP 1989-25477 | | 19890202 | <-- | | |
| | EP 1990-902367 | | 19900126 | <-- | | |
| | WO 1990-JP106 | | 19900126 | <-- | | |

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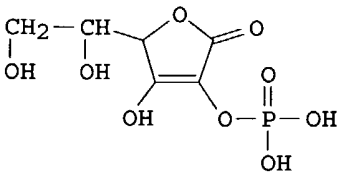


I

AB An intraocular perfusion **solution** contains I or its salt at 0.25-20.0 mmol/L, pH 7.0-7.5, and 260-310 mOsm to prevent intraocular pressure-related damages to the eye during ophthalmic surgery. Thus, a perfusion **solution** was prepared consisting of **CaCl2** 1.2, **NaCl** 112.9, **KCl** 4.8, **AcONa** 4.4, Na citrate 3.4, **glucose** 8.3, I 3/2 Mg salt 1.0, and **NaHCO3** 25.0 mmol/L, at pH 7.3 and 290 mOsm.

ST eye perfusion ascorbic phosphate

IT Eye
(surgery of, ascorbic phosphate-containing perfusion for)

IT **Pharmaceutical dosage forms**
(**solns.**, containing ascorbic phosphate, for intraocular perfusion)

IT 23313-12-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(intraocular perfusion solution containing)

L93 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN **1990:412170** HCAPLUS

DN **113:12170**

ED Entered STN: 06 Jul 1990

TI Hyperosmotic/hyperoncotic **solutions** for resuscitation of hypodynamic shock

IN Kramer, George C.; Holcroft, James W.

PA University of California, Berkeley, USA

SO U.S., 7 pp. Cont. of U.S. Ser. No. 793,573, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K037-02
ICS A61K033-14; A61K031-70

NCL 514002000

CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)

FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | US 4908350 | A | 19900313 | US 1988-163137 | 19880224 <-- |
| | CA 1275925 | A1 | 19901106 | CA 1986-521796 | 19861030 <-- |
| PRAI | US 1985-793573 | | 19851031 <-- | | |

AB A physiol.-acceptable **solution** is given, which is both hyperosmotic and hyperoncotic with respect to blood plasma and has utility in treating patients with hypodynamic shock. The **solution** comprises a hyperosmotic concentration of a crystalloid (>1800 mOsms) and hyperoncotic concentration of a colloid (>30 mm Hg). The **solution** is readily administered by single, rapid infusion of 4-5 mL/kg, and results in a rapid and sustained normalization of circulatory function. Sheep with exptl. hypodynamic circulatory shock, administered a bolus infusion (4 mL/kg) of 1.2M **NaCl**, containing 6% **dextran**-70, showed normalization of the cardiac output and arterial pressure.

ST hyperosmotic hyperoncotic **soln** hypodynamic shock

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
**Gelatins**, biological studies
Proteins, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT Cardiovascular agents
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.**, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies

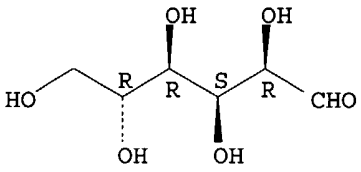
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alditols, hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

IT **50-99-7, Glucose**, biological studies **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 3458-28-4, Mannose 7440-23-5D, Sodium, salts **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

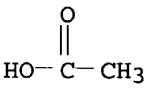
IT **50-99-7, Glucose**, biological studies **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies **7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies **9004-54-0, Dextran**, biological studies **9005-27-0, Hydroxyethyl starch**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hyperosmotic-hyperoncotic **solns.** containing, for resuscitation from hypodynamic shock)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

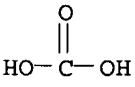



RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2

HO—$CH_2$—$CH_2$—OH

L93 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1988:597152** HCAPLUS
DN **109:197152**
ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 1988
TI Electrophysiological evaluation of intravitreal injection of Healon or balanced salt **solutions** in rabbits
AU Shirao, Yutaka; Wajima, Ryohei; Kawasaki, Kazuo
CS Sch. Med., Kanazawa Univ., Kanazawa, 920, Japan
SO Atarashii Ganka (**1988**), 5(7), 1085-8
CODEN: ATGAEX; ISSN: 0910-1810
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 63-8 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
AB Intravitreal injections Healon (**NaCl** 109.51, **KCl** 10.10, **CaCl2** 3.27, **MgSO4** 1.48, **NaOAc** 28.60, and Na citrate 5.78 mM/L) or Opeguard-Ma (**NaCl** 112.9, **KCl** 4.8, **CaCl2** 1.2, **MgSO4** 1.2, **NaHCO3** 25.0, **NaOAc** 4.4, Na citrate 3.4, and **glucose** 8.3 mM/L) exerted no significant change in electroretinogram (ERG) at 0.3 mL/eye. On the other hand, BSS (**NaCl** 109.51, **KCl** 10.10, **CaCl2** 3.27, **MgSO4** 1.48, **NaOAc** 28.60, and Na citrate 5.78 mM/L) deteriorated ERG at 0.3 mL/eye intravitreally.
ST intravitreal injection electroretinogram
IT Electrolytes
(intravitreal injections containing, electrophysiol. evaluation of)
IT **Pharmaceutical dosage forms**
(**injections**, intravitreal, electrophysiol. evaluation of)
IT Eye
(retina, electrophysiol. of, after administration of intravitreal injection)
IT Eye
(vitreous body, electrophysiol. evaluation of injections for)
IT 117925-41-4, Healon (injection) 117925-70-9, Opeguard MA

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(intravitreal injections, electrophysiol. evaluation of)

L93 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1980:169254** HCAPLUS
DN **92:169254**
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Mouth and throat treatment composition containing a water-soluble, germicidal compound
IN Lorch, Elmar; Foth, Heino; Le-Kim, Dac
PA Fresenius, Dr. Eduard, Chemischpharmazeutische Industrie K.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC A61K007-16
CC 63-6 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DE 2829037 | A1 | 19800110 | DE 1978-2829037 | 19780701 <-- |
| PRAI DE 1978-2829037 | | 19780701 <-- | | |

AB An agent for mouth and throat care contained a water-soluble germicidal medium combined with a natural or modified polysaccharide with an average mol. weight from .apprx.10,000 to .apprx.3,000,000. Thus, a 1000 mL mouth spray comprised **H2O** 933 mL, **hydroxyethyl starch** [**9005-27-0**] (mol. weight 450,000) 10.0, sorbitol 30.0, **KCl** 1.20, **NaCl** 0.84, MgCl2.6H2O 0.052, **CaCl2**.2H2O 0.146, chlorhexidine **gluconate** [18472-51-0] (20%) 5.00, CO2 (propellant) .apprx.20.0 g, and aroma .apprx.0.5 mL. In vitro tests indicated this mixture had 30% greater germicidal activity than the same one without **hydroxyethyl starch.**
ST polysaccharide synergist mouth throat germicide
IT Mouthwashes
(germicidal, with polysaccharide synergist)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
(polysaccharide synergistic combination, for mouth and throat)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(synergistic composition of germicides and, for mouth and throat)
IT Mouth
Pharynx
(synergistic germicidal-polysaccharide composition for)
IT **9004-54-0**, biological studies **9005-27-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing)
IT 141-94-6D, salts 18472-51-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing polysaccharides and)
IT **9004-54-0**, biological studies **9005-27-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(germicidal synergistic mixture for mouth and throat containing)
RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



L93 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1973:122201** HCAPLUS
DN **78:122201**
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Blood plasma substitute
IN Irikua, Tsutomu; Shirai, Kazunari; Tada, Mamoru; Tamada, Terumi; Imai, Jun; Okada, Kodo; Ishida, Ryozo
PA Kyorin Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
SO Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC A61K
CC 13-4 (Mammalian Biochemistry)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 2201669 | A1 | 19730222 | DE 1972-2201669 | 19720114 <-- |
| | DE 2201669 | B2 | 19800710 | | |
| | DE 2201669 | C3 | 19810507 | | |
| | JP 48028618 | A2 | 19730416 | JP 1971-63838 | 19710821 <-- |
| | JP 54039444 | B4 | 19791128 | | |
| | GB 1339210 | A | 19731128 | GB 1971-60496 | 19711229 <-- |
| | CA 965006 | A1 | 19750325 | CA 1971-131469 | 19711230 <-- |
| | HU 164073 | P | 19731228 | HU 1972-KI660 | 19720103 <-- |
| | AU 7237712 | A1 | 19730712 | AU 1972-37712 | 19720107 <-- |
| | BE 778156 | A1 | 19720516 | BE 1972-51591 | 19720118 <-- |
| | FR 2150272 | A1 | 19730406 | FR 1972-1590 | 19720118 <-- |
| | ZA 7208667 | A | 19730530 | ZA 1972-8667 | 19720202 <-- |
| | ES 402085 | A1 | 19750301 | ES 1972-402085 | 19720425 <-- |
| | US 3937821 | A | 19760210 | US 1973-416725 | 19731119 <-- |
| PRAI | JP 1971-63838 | | 19710821 <-- | | |
| | US 1971-213553 | | 19711229 <-- | | |

AB Pyrogen-free plasma substitutes containing **hydroxyethyl starch** (I) of substitution degree 0.55 and viscosity number 0.08-0.14 which had lower toxicity than **dextran**-75 were prepared Thus, 28 g I (degree of substitution 0.55, viscosity number 0.1) was dissolved in 80 ml **H2O** at 50 boiled 1 hr with 35 ml 0.5N HCl and and 0.1-1.0 g charcoal, pH adjusted to 6.2 ± 0.5 by N **NaHCO3** or N NaOH. If the **solution** was not pyrogen-free it was treated with 5-50 mg Raney Ni. The I **solution** was used for the preparation of 100 ml blood substitute containing I 6.0, **NaCl** 0.5, **KCl** 0.03, **Ca:Cl2**.2H2O 0.02, **Na lactate** 0.224, **glucose** 1.0%. This plasma substitute had an i.v. LD50 of >262 mg/kg in male rats as compared to 136 mg/kg of **dextran**-75.
ST blood plasma substitute; **hydroxyethyl starch** blood substitute

IT Blood substitutes
(hydroxy ethyl **starch**)
IT **9005-27-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitute)
IT **9005-27-0**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitute)
RN 9005-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Starch, 2-hydroxyethyl ether (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

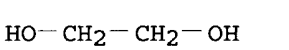
CM 1

CRN 9005-25-8
CMF Unspecified
CCI MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2



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L106 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1994:663442** HCAPLUS
DN **121:263442**
ED Entered STN: 26 Nov 1994
TI Is **sodium acetate dextran** superior to **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock
AU Frey, Lorenz; Kesel, Karin; Prueckner, Stephan; Pacheco, Adhemar; Welte, Martin; Messmer, Konrad
CS Institute for Surgical Research, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitaet Muenchen, Munich, Germany
SO Anesthesia & Analgesia (Baltimore, MD, United States) (**1994**), 79(3), 517-24
CODEN: AACRAT; ISSN: 0003-2999
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
Section cross-reference(s): **1**
AB Small vols. (4 mL/kg body weight (bw)) of hypertonic **sodium chloride dextran** effectively restore cardiac output and nutritional blood flow and increase arterial pressure in severe hemorrhagic shock. It has been suggested that the chloride anion be replaced with acetate to provide a solution that avoids the risk of hyperchloremia and has the advantage of supplying a buffering base to optimize hypertonic resuscitation. This study compares the effects of hypertonic **sodium chloride dextran** solution (7.2% **NaCl**/10% **dextran** 60 [**NaCl-Dx**]) with **sodium acetate dextran** (10.4% **Na-Ac**/10% **dextran** 60 [**NaAc-Dx**]) on hemodynamic, oxygen transport, and metabolic variables. Both solns. had the identical osmolality (2400 mOsmol/kg). Dogs (16.9 kg)

were anesthetized and mech. ventilated. Shock was induced by exteriorization of intestine and blood withdrawal (50% of blood volume) to maintain mean arterial blood pressure (MAP) at 40 mm Hg for 75 min. Thereafter, resuscitation was performed either with **NaCl-Dx** (4 mL/kg over 2 min) or **NaAc-Dx** (4 mL/kg over 4 min). During hypertonic resuscitation, there was a short lasting decrease in MAP, which was more pronounced in the **NaAc-Dx** group (ΔMAP - 7.3 mm Hg). Cardiac index and oxygen consumption were normalized within 5 min after resuscitation with both solns. In **NaAc-Dx**-treated animals, MAP remained at lower values as compared to **NaCl-Dx**-treated dogs at 5 and 30 min after resuscitation (52 vs. 74, and 61 vs. 79 mm Hg). Arterial pH (7.27 vs. 7.17 at 5 min, 7.31 vs. 7.23 at 30 min, and 7.32 vs. 7.26 at 60 min) and **bicarbonate** concns. (24.4 vs. 16.7 at 5 min, 26.6 vs. 18.0 at 30 min, and 27.5 vs. 19.1 mmol/L at 60 min) in the plasma were normalized shortly after **NaAc-Dx** infusion; however, hyperlactemia persisted after resuscitation with **NaAc-Dx** (7.10 vs. 3.82 at 30 min, and 5.40 vs. 2.71 mmol/L at 60 min). The authors conclude that **NaAc-Dx** offers no conclusive advantages as compared to **NaCl-Dx** for resuscitation from traumatic, hemorrhagic shock in the authors model of controlled hemorrhage. Although **NaAc-Dx** improved acid base status, hyperlactacidemia persisted.

ST **sodium acetate** chloride **dextran** resuscitation hemorrhage

IT Blood substitutes and Plasma expanders
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran** superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

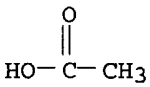
IT **Shock**
(**hemorrhagic**, resuscitation; comparison of **sodium acetate dextran** superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from **traumatic hemorrhagic** shock)

IT **127-09-3D, Sodium acetate, dextran** mixture **9004-54-0D, Dextran, sodium acetate** mixture 58890-96-3
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran** superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

IT **127-09-3D, Sodium acetate, dextran** mixture **9004-54-0D, Dextran, sodium acetate** mixture
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(comparison of **sodium acetate dextran** superior and **sodium chloride dextran** for small volume resuscitation from traumatic hemorrhagic shock)

RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS
CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L106 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1993:66959** HCAPLUS
DN **118:66959**
ED Entered STN: 16 Feb 1993
TI Hypertonic isochloremic formulation for circulatory shock
IN Rocha-e-silva, Mauricio; Velasco, Irineu T.; Kramer, George C.
PA University of Texas System, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-14
ICI A61K033-14, A61K031-19
CC 63-8 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 2

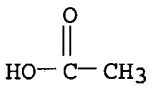
| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9221356 | A1 | 19921210 | WO 1992-US3489 | 19920427 <-- |
| | W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, CS, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GN, GR, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | US 5248507 | A | 19930928 | US 1991-708029 | 19910531 <-- |
| | CA 2103246 | AA | 19921201 | CA 1992-2103246 | 19920427 <-- |
| | AU 9218728 | A1 | 19930108 | AU 1992-18728 | 19920427 <-- |
| | AU 654720 | B2 | 19941117 | | |
| | JP 06500130 | T2 | 19940106 | JP 1992-510340 | 19920427 <-- |
| | JP 07014882 | B4 | 19950222 | | |
| | EP 587815 | A1 | 19940323 | EP 1992-917365 | 19920427 <-- |
| | EP 587815 | B1 | 19980708 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE | | | | |
| | AT 168009 | E | 19980715 | AT 1992-917365 | 19920427 <-- |
| | IL 101773 | A1 | 19960618 | IL 1992-101773 | 19920504 <-- |
| PRAI | US 1991-708029 | | 19910531 <-- | | |
| | WO 1992-US3489 | | 19920427 <-- | | |

AB Solns. containing **NaCl** 2-7 and **NaAcO** 1-2 osmolar parts are usable as small-volume rapid bolus resuscitation fluids, in treating circulatory shock from hemorrhage. The fluid has little effect on plasma Cl-. Isochloremic resuscitation was carried out posthemorrhage in pigs by infusion (4 mL/kg) of a 2400 mosmolar solution containing a 2:6 **NaCl**-**NaAcO** mixture The solns. also contain colloids, such as **starch** and **dextran.**
ST hypertonic fluid circulatory shock resuscitation
IT Hypertonic solutions
(for resuscitation in circulatory shock, isochloremic)
IT **Shock**
(**circulatory**, resuscitation in, hypertonic isochloremic fluid for)

IT **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic fluid containing, for resuscitation in circulatory shock)

IT **127-09-3, Sodium acetate 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: USES (Uses)
(hypertonic isochloremic fluid containing, for resuscitation in circulatory shock)

RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

L106 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1991:457266** HCAPLUS
DN **115:57266**
ED Entered STN: 10 Aug 1991
TI Nontoxic wound cleansing compositions comprising **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymer and physiological salt
IN Brenden, Rita A.; Burkey, Jennifer L.; Kirchner, Fred T.
PA Calgon Corp., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-77
CC 63-8 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | EP 431884 | A2 | 19910612 | EP 1990-313134 | 19901204 <-- |
| | EP 431884 | A3 | 19910828 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| | JP 03209317 | A2 | 19910912 | JP 1990-336950 | 19901130 <-- |
| | CA 2031355 | AA | 19910606 | CA 1990-2031355 | 19901203 <-- |
| | AU 9067737 | A1 | 19910613 | AU 1990-67737 | 19901204 <-- |
| PRAI | US 1989-446276 | | 19891205 <-- | | |

AB The toxicity of **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymers used for wound cleansing is decreased by physiol. salts, such as alkali or alkaline-earth metal chlorides, phosphates or sulfates. A composition comprised 2% Pluracare 10R5 (**ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymer), 0.85% **NaCl** and the balance water. L929 mouse fibroblasts maintained their viability when exposed to the composition for 4 h. In the absence of **NaCl**, only 30% viability was observed

following 4 h-exposure to Pluracare 10R5.
ST wound cleansing polyalkylene oxide salt
IT **Wound healing**
(physiol. salt- and **ethylene oxide**-propylene oxide block copolymer-containing composition for)
IT Alkali metal chlorides
Alkaline earth chlorides
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide** -propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
IT **7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, alkaline earth and alkaline metal salts 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkaline earth and alkali metal salts 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies **10043-52-4**, **Calcium chloride**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide** -propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
IT 106342-12-5
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing physiol. salt and)
IT **7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies **10043-52-4**, **Calcium chloride**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(wound-cleansing composition containing **ethylene oxide** -propylene oxide-black copolymer and)
RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—K

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

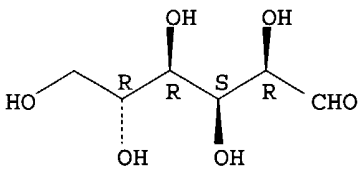
RN 10043-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Calcium chloride (CaCl2) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Ca—Cl

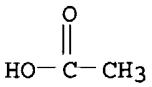
L106 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1988:397** HCAPLUS
DN **108:397**
ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 1988
TI Hyperosmotic sodium salts reverse severe hemorrhagic shock: other solutes do not
AU Rocha e Silva, M.; Velasco, I. T.; Nogueira da Silva, R. I.; Oliveira, Maria A.; Negraes, G. A.; Oliveira, Marly A.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, 05499, Brazil
SO American Journal of Physiology (**1987**), 253(4, Pt. 2), H751-H762
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
DT Journal

LA English
CC 1-8 (**Pharmacology**)
AB Severe hemorrhage in anesthetized dogs is reversed by i.v. **NaCl** (4 mL/kg, 2400 milliosmolar, 98% long-term survival). Survival rats and hemodynamic and metabolic effects of hypertonic **NaCl** were compared with those of Na+ (OAc-, HCO3-, and NO3-), salts chlorides [Li and Tris], and nonelectrolytes (**glucose**, mannitol, and urea) after severe hemorrhage. Na+ salts caused high survival rates (Cl-, 100%; OAc-, 75%; HCO3-, 61%; NO3-, 55%) with normal stable arterial pressure after Cl- and NO3-, near normal cardiac output after **NaCl**; normal acid-base equilibrium after all Na+ salts; and normal mean circulatory filling pressure after Cl-, OAc-, and HCO3-. Chlorides and nonelectrolytes produced low survival rates (**glucose** and Li+, 5%; mannitol, 11%; Tris, 22%; urea, 33%) with low cardiac output, low mean circulatory filling pressure, and severe metabolic acidosis. Plasma Na+, plasma HCO3-, mean circulatory filling pressure, cardiac output, and arterial pressure correlated with survival; other parameters, including plasma volume expansion or plasma osmolarity, did not. It is proposed that high plasma Na+ is essential for survival.
ST sodium hemorrhage shock
IT Hemorrhage
(shock from, sodium salts treatment of)
IT **Shock**
(**hemorrhagic**, sodium salts treatment of)
IT Physiological saline solutions
(hypertonic, hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
IT **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol **127-09-3**, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8**, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies 1185-53-1, Tris chloride 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, biological studies 7631-99-4, Sodium nitrate, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
IT **50-99-7**, **Glucose**, biological studies **127-09-3**, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8**, **Sodium bicarbonate**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hemorrhagic shock treatment with)
RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

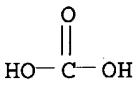



RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Cl—Na

L106 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1986:61744** HCAPLUS
DN **104:61744**
ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 1986
TI A comparison of several hypertonic solutions for resuscitation of bled sheep
AU Smith, G. Jeffrey; Kramer, George C.; Perron, Paul; Nakayama, Shinichi; Gunther, Robert A.; Holcroft, James W.
CS Davis Med. Cent., Univ. California, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA
SO Journal of Surgical Research (**1985**), 39(6), 517-28
CODEN: JSGRA2; ISSN: 0022-4804
DT Journal
LA English
CC 1-8 (**Pharmacology**)
AB Small vols. (4 mL/kg) of 2400 mOsm **NaCl** restore cardiac output and mean arterial pressure to 80% of baseline after hemorrhage (65% of blood volume) in unanesthetized sheep. An equal volume of normal saline is less effective. To identify an optimal hypertonic solution, six 2400 mOsm solns. were screened in 18 randomized expts. in 8 sheep: **NaCl**, **NaHCO3**, **NaCl/NaAc**, **NaCl**/mannitol [69-65-8], **NaCl**/6% **Dextran** 70 [**9004-54-0**], and **glucose** [**50-99-7**]. Cardiovascular function, as determined by cardiac output and mean arterial pressure, was restored best with **NaCl**, **NaCl/NaAc**, and **NaCl/Dextran.** These 3 solns. were then evaluated using 18 sheep in 36 expts. Following a 1-h baseline period, the sheep were bled to a mean arterial pressure of 50 mm Hg for 2 h. One of the solns. was then given in a volume of 4 mL/kg over 2 min and the sheep were monitored for 3 h. Within 3 min of the infusion, cardiac output increased to greater than 100% of baseline for all 3 solns. The **NaCl-Dextran** solution sustained a significantly higher cardiac output over the 3-h observation period than the other solns. Plasma volume increased for all

solns. following infusion. **NaCl-Dextran** maintained plasma volume significantly better than the other solns. As a further control, an isotonic solution of 6% **Dextran** 70 in normal saline was studied. It was not as effective as the hypertonic **NaCl-Dextran** in maintaining cardiac output, mean arterial pressure, or plasma volume Osmolality increased 10% (309 to 326 mOsm/kg **H2O**), plasma [NA] increased 7% (151 to 161 meq/L), and plasma [K] decreased from 3.9 to 2.6 meq/L following the hypertonic infusions. The sheep appeared to tolerate these electrolyte changes well. A single bolus infusion of 2400 mOsm **NaCl** with 6% **Dextran** 70 best resuscitates sheep that have been subjected to a moderate degree of hemorrhagic shock compared to several other solns. Its beneficial effects are caused in part by a sustained reestablishment of plasma volume Small vols. of hypertonic solns. may be valuable in the initial fluid resuscitation of patients in hemorrhagic shock.

ST hypertonic soln hemorrhagic shock

IT Hemorrhage
(shock from, therapy of, hypertonic solns. for)

IT **Shock**
(**hemorrhagic**, therapy of, hypertonic solns. for)

IT **50-99-7**, biological studies 69-65-8 **127-09-3** **9004-54-0**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypertonic solution containing **sodium chloride** and, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

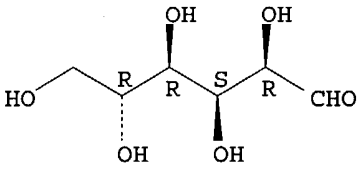
IT **144-55-8**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypertonic solution containing, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

IT **50-99-7**, biological studies **127-09-3** **9004-54-0**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypertonic solution containing **sodium chloride** and, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)

RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS

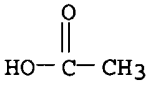
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS

CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

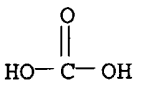



● Na

RN 9004-54-0 HCAPLUS

CN Dextran (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **144-55-8**, biological studies **7647-14-5**, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hypertonic solution containing, hemorrhagic shock therapy with)
RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

L106 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1971:425362** HCAPLUS
DN **75:25362**
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Treatment of shock with **ethylene oxide**-**poly**(**propylene glycol**) condensates as blood plasma substitutes
IN Hymes, Alan C.
PA Wyandotte Chemicals Corp.
SO U.S., 2 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K
NCL 424078000
CC 63 (**Pharmaceuticals**)
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI US 3577522 | A | 19710504 | US 1969-865521 | 19691010 <-- |
| PRAI US 1969-865521 | | 19691010 <-- | | |

AB Dogs in hemorrhagic shock are treated with isotonic solns. containing 0.375-1.5 millimoles/l. of the title condensates. Thus, an isotonic solution is prepared by dissolving 0.4 by weight of a 7800 mol. weight polyol (prepared by condensing **ethylene oxide** with a **polypropylene glycol**, mol. weight 1750) in **lactated** Ringer's solution (composed of **NaCl** 570-630, **Na lactate** 290-330, **CaCl2** 18-22, and **KCl** 27-33 mg/100 ml distilled **H2O**).
ST blood extenders; **ethylene oxide** polyglycol condensates; shock treatment hemorrhagic
IT **Shock**
(blood substitutes containing **ethylene oxide**-**polypropylene glycol** reaction products for treatment of **hemorrhagic**)
IT Blood substitutes

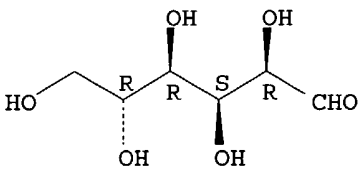
(**ethylene oxide-polypropylene glycol** reaction product)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(polyhydric, as blood substitutes)
IT 9003-11-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(blood substitutes)

L106 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1969:429074** HCAPLUS
DN **71:29074**
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Effect of cyanocobalamin on vital functions in dogs during the fatal loss of blood replaced by a **glucose**-salt solution
AU Zaplavskaya, N. I.
CS Lugansk. Med. Inst., Lugansk, USSR
SO Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Kiev) (**1968**), No. 4, 45-6
CODEN: FATOBP; ISSN: 0430-0939
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 15 (Pharmacodynamics)
AB Dogs were narcotized i.v. with a 5% solution of chloralhydrate (0.2 g./kg.). Four min. after extraction of 60% of the total blood mass, (from the femoral artery) the animals received infusion (into the femoral vein) of a **glucose**-salt solution (5% **glucose**, 0.02% **KCl**, 0.02% **CaCl2**, and 0.9% **NaCl**) in a volume equal to 125% of blood lost; cyanocobalamin (2 mg./l. of the solution) was added; animals were administered 250 units of heparin/kg. to prevent coagulation. In the shock resulting after blood loss, arterial pressure fell to 10-20 mm. Hg; arterial pressure rose by 68 mm. Hg after administration of the **glucose**-salt solution; maximum pressure (135 mm. Hg) appeared after 6 min. Later on, arterial pressure decreased (59% of the normal level after 30 min. and only 30% after 90 min.). Only 12 of the 25 dogs survived. The number of erythrocytes decreased by 423,000, Hb by 1.6%, and total proteins of serum increased by 0.95% after 24 hrs. In the combined application of the **glucose**-salt solution + cyanocobalamin a gradual increase of arterial pressure was observed; maximum pressure (103 mm. Hg higher than before administration of the solution) appeared after 5 min. Subsequently arterial pressure decreased, but was higher than in controls. Cyanocobalamin in the doses applied did not produce any changes in erythrocytes or Hb level during 72 hrs. The dogs were more active than controls and accepted food readily on the 3rd day; 8 of 10 animals survived. Application of 5 mg./l. of cyanocobalamin produced an increase of blood pressure immediately after infusion; however, the number of survivals was lower than with 2 mg./kg. doses.
ST cyanocobalamin blood dogs; blood cyanocobalamin dogs; dogs cyanocobalamin blood; cobalamin blood dogs
IT **Shock**
(vitamin B12 effect on **hemorrhagic**)
IT Hemorrhage
(vitamin B12 effect on shock from)
IT 68-19-9, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hemorrhagic shock treatment by)

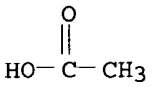
L106 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1943:19510** HCAPLUS
DN **37:19510**
OREF 37:3163d-g
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Experimental chemotherapy of burns and shock. III. Effects of systemic therapy on early mortality

AU Rosenthal, Sanford M.
SO Public Health Reports (**1943**), 58, 513-22
CODEN: PHRPA6; ISSN: 0033-3549
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
AB cf. C. A. 37, 1775.3. By use of a standardized procedure for the production of burns fatal to mice within 48 hrs., the effects of systemic therapy have been studied. No benefit was observed from adrenaline, posterior pituitary extract, adrenal cortical extract or desoxycorticosterone acetate injected subcutaneously after the burns. **NaCl** given by mouth or intraperitoneally caused a significant reduction in the mortality. Intravenous administration was less effective. Isotonic **NaCl** given by mouth was superior to hypertonic solns. **KCl** caused an acceleration in the time of death, and when administered with **NaCl** it antagonized the effects of the latter. **Ca gluconate** given orally was without action. Isotonic **glucose** solns. given orally showed a slight therapeutic action. The administration of hypertonic **glucose** or water by mouth caused the animals to die faster than the controls. **Sodium acetate**, sodium succinate, **NaHCO3** and **sodium lactate** were as effective as **NaCl.** Mouse serum injected intravenously was slightly less active than an equivalent volume of 0.9% **NaCl** given orally. Little effect was observed from the intravenous administration of a hypertonic solution of human serum albumin. 15 references.
IT **Shock**
(therapy of)
IT Burns
(treatment of)
IT **Lactic** acid, sodium salt
(effect on bu ns and shock)
IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**
(effect in burns and shock)
IT **127-09-3**, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8**, Sodium carbonate, **NaHCO3 7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride 7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride** 14047-56-4, Succinic acid, sodium salt
(effect on burns and shock)
IT **50-99-7**, D-**Glucose**
(effect in burns and shock)
RN 50-99-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucose (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

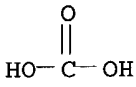



IT **127-09-3**, **Sodium acetate 144-55-8**, Sodium carbonate, **NaHCO3 7447-40-7**, **Potassium chloride 7647-14-5**, **Sodium chloride**
(effect on burns and shock)
RN 127-09-3 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, sodium salt (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 144-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbonic acid monosodium salt (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



● Na

RN 7447-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Potassium chloride (KCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 7647-14-5 HCAPLUS
CN Sodium chloride (NaCl) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:03 ON 08 JUN 2004)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:13:11 ON 08 JUN 2004
E WO9959602/PN
L1 1 S E3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:14:01 ON 08 JUN 2004
L2 1 S SODIUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 9 S (SODIUM BICARBONATE OR POTASSIUM CHLORIDE OR MAGNESIUM SULFA
L4 1 S L3 AND C6H12O7
L5 18 S C6H12O7 AND CA/ELS AND 2/NC
L6 4 S L5 AND GLUCONIC NOT (D/ELS OR LABELED)
L7 1 S L3 AND C2H4O2
L8 4 S 64-19-7/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT ((MNS OR IDS)/CI OR F/ELS
L9 2 S L3 AND C3H6O3
L10 19 S (50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 79-33-4)/CRN AND (NA OR CA)/ELS AND
L11 18 S L10 NOT CL/ELS
L12 1 S (22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2 OR 13076-17-0 OR 4511-42-6 OR 95-96
L13 7 S 7664-93-9/CRN AND MG/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (IDS OR MNS)/CI
L14 6 S L13 NOT KAPPA
L15 1 S L3 AND CH2O3

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L16           8 S 463-79-6/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (MNS OR IDS)/CI
L17           6 S L16 NOT 24NA
L18          42 S L3,L6,L8,L11,L12,L14,L17
L19          13 S (GLUCOSE OR DEXTRAN OR FRUCTOSE OR LACTOSE OR GLYCERIN OR XYL
L20           2 S 9005-27-0 OR 9057-06-1
                E PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTAHYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTA HYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTA(HYDROXYETHYL)STARCH/CN
L21           1 S 9005-25-8
L22        2152 S 9005-25-8/CRN
                E ETHYLENE EPOXIDE/CN
                E ETHYLENEEPOXIDE/CN
                E POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
L23           1 S E3
                E N-2-HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE/CN
                E C6H11NO2/MF
L24           1 S E3 AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L25          10 S 99207-50-8/CRN
L26           2 S L25 AND (1/NC OR CLH)
L27           3 S C7H13NO2/MF AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L28           2 S L27 NOT 14C
                SEL RN
L29         474 S E1-E2/CRN
L30           2 S L29 AND 1/NC
L31          21 S L19,L23,L24,L26,L28,L30
L32          22 S L31 OR 88-12-0

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:49 ON 08 JUN 2004
L33          30 S ETHYLENEEPOXIDE OR ETHYLENE EPOXIDE

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:55:20 ON 08 JUN 2004
L34           1 S 75-21-8
L35          23 S L32,L34

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L36           0 S STARCH(S)PENTAHYDROXYETHYL
L37           0 S STARCH(S)?PENTAHYDROXYETHYL?
L38           3 S STARCH(L)?PENTAHYDROXY?(L)ETHYL?
L39       68937 S L21
L40           0 S L39 (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L41          18 S ?STARCH? (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L42      119333 S L2
L43      294983 S (NA OR SODIUM)()CHLORIDE OR NACL
L44      304380 S L42,L43
L45       42913 S L44 AND L18
L46       69139 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)()BICARBONATE OR (K OR POTASSIUM)()CHL
L47        1113 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM OR CA OR CALCIUM)()LACTATE OR TRIS HYD
L48       75596 S L45-L47
L49        3494 S L48 AND L32
L50        6644 S L48 AND (DEXTRAN OR PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDON? OR POLYVINYL
L51         634 S L48 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)()ALGINATE OR HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE
L52         790 S L48 AND L21,L20
L53         135 S L48 AND L22
L54        1585 S L48 AND ?STARCH?
L55        8476 S L49-L54
L56        7153 S L55 AND (PD<=19980515 OR PRD<=19980515 OR AD<=19980515)
                E ZHAO C/AU
L57         192 S E3-E20
                E ZHAO CHAO/AU
L58          59 S E3,E9
L59           4 S E24
L60           1 S L57-L59 AND L55
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L61           1 S L1,L60
L62        1045 S L56 AND PHARMACEUT?/SC,SX
L63         266 S L56 AND PHARMACOL?/SC,SX
               E DRUG DELIVERY/CT
L64          37 S E166-E175 AND L56
               E E6+ALL
L65          76 S E2,E4,E5(L)SOLUTION AND L56
L66         168 S E2+NT (L) SOLUTION AND L56
L67         165 S L62,L63 AND L65-L66
L68        2861 S L56 AND L42
L69        2726 S L68 AND L45
L70        1855 S L69 AND L49
L71         370 S L69 AND L52,L53
L72         643 S L70,L71 AND L62,L63
L73         112 S L72 AND L64-L66
L74          53 S L67 NOT L73
L75          24 S L74 AND SOLUTION/TI
L76           0 S L75 AND ?STARCH?
L77           0 S L75 AND L21,L22,L20
               SEL DN AN 9 12 L75
L78           2 S L75 AND E1-E6
L79          29 S L74 NOT L75
               SEL DN AN 7 17 L79
L80           2 S L79 AND E7-E12
L81          43 S L56 AND L20
L82         471 S L56 AND L21
L83          87 S L56 AND L22
L84         492 S L81-L83 AND ?STARCH?
L85          16 S L81-L84 AND L64-L66
L86         217 S L81-L84 AND SOLUTION
L87          44 S L86 AND L62,L63
L88          45 S L85,L87
               SEL DN AN 12 25 27 33
L89           4 S L88 AND E13-E24
L90          24 S L81 NOT L88
               SEL DN AN 9 22 24
L91           3 S L90 AND E25-E33
L92          12 S L61,L78,L80,L89,L91 AND L1,L33,L36-L91
L93          12 S L92 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LACT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:35 ON 08 JUN 2004
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L95       13680 S E3-E12
               E E4+ALL
L96       13680 S E8,E9,E7+NT
L97        6832 S E26+OLD,NT,PFT
               E WOUND/CT
L98       14731 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E4 OR E6+OLD,NT,PFT OR E9+OLD,NT,PFT OR E6-E
L99          31 S L94-L98 AND L56
L100         29 S L99 NOT L93
               SEL DN AN 12 16 17 19 20 21 22 26
L101          8 S L100 AND E1-E24
L102          8 S L101 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LAC
L103          2 S L102 AND (NAAC OR NA AC OR DX)
L104          8 S L102,L103
L105          2 S L102 AND (NAACO  OR ?PROPYLENE?(L)GLYCOL)
L106          8 S L104,L105 AND L1,L33,L36-L105

=> => fil wpix
FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:13 ON 08 JUN 2004
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FILE LAST UPDATED:          3 JUN 2004      <20040603/UP>
MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE:     200435        <200435/DW>
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    http://thomsonderwent.com/support/userguides/               <<<

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    http://www.thomsonscientific.com/litalert           <<<

>>> THE DISPLAY LAYOUT HAS BEEN CHANGED TO ACCOMODATE THE
    NEW FORMAT GERMAN PATENT APPLICATION AND PUBLICATION
    NUMBERS. SEE ALSO:
    http://www.stn-international.de/archive/stnews/news0104.pdf <<<

>>> SINCE THE FILE HAD NOT BEEN UPDATED BETWEEN APRIL 12-16
    THERE WAS NO WEEKLY SDI RUN  <<<

=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L130 ANSWER 1 OF 8  WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN   2000-062374 [05]   WPIX
DNC  C2000-017286
TI   Pharmaceutical composition for emergency treatment, particularly useful in
     patients with wound or shock e.g. due to blood loss.
DC   A96 B05
IN   ZHAO, C
PA   (ZHAO-I) ZHAO C
CYC  85
PI   WO 9959602      A1 19991125 (200005)* ZH   15    A61K031-715    <--
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL
            OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW
         W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD
            GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV
            MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT
            UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
     CN 1235833      A  19991124 (200014)             A61K033-14     <--
     AU 9935147      A  19991206 (200019)             A61K031-715    <--
     EP 1078636      A1 20010228 (200113)  EN         A61K031-715    <--
         R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
     KR 2001043585   A  20010525 (200168)             A61K031-765    <--
     BR 9911020      A  20020305 (200225)             A61K031-715    <--
     JP 2002515441   W  20020528 (200238)       19    A61K031-715    <--
     AU 754537       B  20021121 (200305)             A61K031-715    <--
     MX 2000011216   A1 20030401 (200415)             A61K031-715    <--
ADT  WO 9959602 A1 WO 1999-CN55 19990416; CN 1235833 A CN 1998-108902 19980515;
     AU 9935147 A AU 1999-35147 19990416; EP 1078636 A1 EP 1999-916742
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19990416, WO 1999-CN55 19990416; KR 2001043585 A KR 2000-712724 20001114; BR 9911020 A BR 1999-11020 19990416, WO 1999-CN55 19990416; JP 2002515441 W WO 1999-CN55 19990416, JP 2000-549266 19990416; AU 754537 B AU 1999-35147 19990416; MX 2000011216 A1 WO 1999-CN55 19990416, MX 2000-11216 20001115

FDT AU 9935147 A Based on WO 9959602; EP 1078636 A1 Based on WO 9959602; BR 9911020 A Based on WO 9959602; JP 2002515441 W Based on WO 9959602; AU 754537 B Previous Publ. AU 9935147, Based on WO 9959602; MX 2000011216 A1 Based on WO 9959602

PRAI **CN 1998-108902 19980515**

IC ICM **A61K031-715**; **A61K031-765**; **A61K033-14**
ICS **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-047**; **A61K031-718**; **A61K031-721**; **A61K031-79**; **A61K033-00**; **A61K033-06**; **A61K033-10**; A61P007-08; A61P043-00

AB WO 9959602 A UPAB: 20000128

NOVELTY - Pharmaceutical composition for emergency treatment comprises e.g. **sodium chloride**, **calcium gluconate**, **hydroxyethylstarch**, glucosan and injection solution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Pharmaceutical composition comprises:

(A) 1.5-6.9 w/v% of 1 or more selected from **sodium chloride**, **potassium chloride**, **magnesium sulfate**, **calcium chloride**, **calcium gluconate**, **calcium lactate**, **sodium acetate** and trihydroxymethylaminomethane;

(B) 3-18 w/v% of at least 1 of **hydroxyethylstarch**, glucosan, **carboxymethylstarch**, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin derivatives, dextrin, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylose, sodium alginate, N-2-hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene oxide-polyethylene glycol, pectin, mannitol and **pentahydroxyethylstarch**; and

(C) the balance of typical injection solution,

provided that the amount of **sodium chloride** is not less than 1.5 w/v% and sodium ion concentration not more than 6.9 w/v% equivalent of that of **sodium chloride**.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of preparing the drug composition by dissolving 3-18 g of one or more of **hydroxyethylstarch**, glucosan, **hydroxymethylstarch**, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin derivative(s), dextrin, glucose, fructose, lactose, glycerin, xylose, sodium alginate, N-2-hydroxypropylacrylamide, ethylene oxide-polyethylene glycol, pectin, mannitol and **pentahydroxyethylstarch** in at least 1 selected from typical injection solution, physiological saline, equilibrium liquid, glucose solution, **sodium lactate** solution, **sodium acetate** solution, trihydroxymethylaminomethane solution and sugar-salt solution to 100 ml, and mixing with 1.5 g **sodium chloride**, **magnesium sulfate**, **calcium chloride**, **calcium gluconate**, **calcium lactate**, **sodium acetate** and trihydroxymethylaminomethane.

USE - The composition is for emergency treatment and is particularly useful in patients with wound or shock due to e.g. blood loss, burns and brain injury.

ADVANTAGE - The composition is convenient to use, the therapeutic efficacy is rapidly achieved, with safety, storability and without complications by serotypes. The composition has a wide range of applications, and is able to save 50% of the normally required blood by transfusion.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: A12-V01; B04-C02B; B04-C02D; B04-C03A; B04-C03C; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B10-A07; B10-B03B; B10-D01; B10-E04C; B12-M07; B14-F11; B14-S07

TECH UPTX: 20000128

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - 100 ml of the composition comprises 4.2 +/- 0.2 g **sodium chloride** and 7.6 +/- 0.6 g **hydroxyethylstarch.** The typical injection solution can be water for injection, physiological saline, equilibrium liquid, glucose solution, **sodium lactate** solution, **sodium acetate** solution, trihydroxymethylaminomethane solution or sugar-salt water. The **hydroxyethylstarch** contains at least 10% **hydroxyethylstarch** having a molecular weight of 25000-45000. The gelatin derivative applied has a molecular weight of 20000-35000 and is preferably selected from urea-crosslinked gelatin, modified liquid gelatin, epoxidised gelatin and degraded gelatin polypeptide. The glucosan has a molecular weight of 30000-80000; the dextrin has a molecular weight of 8000-12000; the sodium alginate has molecular weight of 20000-26000; the pectin has a molecular weight of 20000-40000; and the **pentahydroxyethylstarch** has a molecular weight of 264000.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The polyvinylpyrrolidone has a molecular weight of 5000-700000.

ABEX UPTX: 20000128

ADMINISTRATION - Administration is as a drip, e.g. 500 ml, with improvement on hemodynamics in 5-10 minutes.

EXAMPLE - A composition was made from **hydroxyethylstarch** (7.6 g), **sodium chloride** (4.2 g) and water for injection (to 100 ml), heated with activated charcoal (0.5 g), filtered and the filtrate sterilized. A dog with shock was treated with the composition at 8 ml/kg. Cardiovascular functions were recovered in 5-10 minutes with 100% efficiency.

L130 ANSWER 2 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1995-036128 [05] WPIX
CR 1996-321575 [32]; 1998-076406 [07]; 1999-010240 [01]; 1999-609622 [52]; 2000-504958 [45]; 2001-327117 [34]; 2002-088755 [12]; 2002-187777 [24]; 2002-239191 [29]; 2002-267531 [31]; 2002-478442 [51]; 2003-466082 [44]; 2004-374508 [35]; 2004-388572 [36]
DNN N1995-028510 DNC C1995-016174
TI Aqueous blood substitute solution containing oncotic agent - used e.g. in cryo-preservation of organs or donor subjects or as plasma extender.
DC B04 D22 P34
IN SEGALL, J M; SEGALL, P E; STERNBERG, H; WAITZ, H D
PA (BIOT-N) BIOTIME INC
CYC 48
PI WO 9428950 A1 19941222 (199505)* EN 64 A61M001-00 <--
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE
W: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA UZ VN
AU 9470525 A 19950103 (199521) A61M001-00 <--
US 5407428 A 19950418 (199521) 12 A61M001-00 <--
BR 9406742 A 19960312 (199616) A61M001-00 <--
EP 701455 A1 19960320 (199616) EN A61M001-00 <--
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
US 5571801 A 19961105 (199650) 19 A61K031-715 <--
JP 08511265 W 19961126 (199708) 48 A61K033-00 <--
US 5613944 A 19970325 (199718) 18 A61M001-00 <--
AU 681675 B 19970904 (199744) A61K031-70 <--
CN 1127476 A 19960724 (199749) A61M001-00 <--
US 5698536 A 19971216 (199805) 20 A61K031-715 <--
US 5723281 A 19980303 (199816) 19 A01N001-00 <--
US 5733894 A 19980331 (199820) 20 A61K031-715 <--
US 5747071 A 19980505 (199825) A61K033-14 <--
RU 2142282 C1 19991210 (200043) A61K035-14 <--
US 6110504 A 20000829 (200043) A61K033-14 <--
EP 701455 B1 20010314 (200116) EN A01N001-02

R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE
DE 69426879 E 20010419 (200129) A01N001-02
KR 267604 B1 20001101 (200139) A61M000-00
ES 2157260 T3 20010816 (200156) A01N001-02
CA 2164321 C 20020820 (200263) EN A61K035-16 <--

ADT WO 9428950 A1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603; AU 9470525 A AU 1994-70525 19940603; US 5407428 A US 1993-71533 19930604; BR 9406742 A BR 1994-6742 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603; EP 701455 A1 EP 1994-919352 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603; US 5571801 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Cont of US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-446520 19950522; JP 08511265 W WO 1994-US6279 19940603, JP 1995-501978 19940603; US 5613944 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-462270 19950605; AU 681675 B AU 1994-70525 19940603; CN 1127476 A CN 1994-192801 19940603; US 5698536 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-463296 19950605; US 5723281 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-471396 19950606; US 5733894 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-465252 19950605; US 5747071 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, US 1995-462650 19950605; RU 2142282 C1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603, RU 1996-101967 19940603; US 6110504 A CIP of US 1993-71533 19930604, Div ex US 1993-133527 19931007, Cont of US 1995-462650 19950605, US 1998-24884 19980217; EP 701455 B1 EP 1994-919352 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603; DE 69426879 E DE 1994-626879 19940603, EP 1994-919352 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603; KR 267604 B1 WO 1994-US6279 19940603, KR 1995-705531 19951204; ES 2157260 T3 EP 1994-919352 19940603; CA 2164321 C CA 1994-2164321 19940603, WO 1994-US6279 19940603

FDT AU 9470525 A Based on WO 9428950; BR 9406742 A Based on WO 9428950; EP 701455 A1 Based on WO 9428950; US 5571801 A CIP of US 5407428; JP 08511265 W Based on WO 9428950; US 5613944 A CIP of US 5407428; AU 681675 B Previous Publ. AU 9470525, Based on WO 9428950; US 5698536 A CIP of US 5407428; US 5723281 A CIP of US 5407428; US 5733894 A CIP of US 5407428; US 5747071 A CIP of US 5407428; RU 2142282 C1 Based on WO 9428950; US 6110504 A CIP of US 5407428, Cont of US 5747071; EP 701455 B1 Based on WO 9428950; DE 69426879 E Based on EP 701455, Based on WO 9428950; ES 2157260 T3 Based on EP 701455; CA 2164321 C Based on WO 9428950

PRAI **US 1993-133527 19931007; US 1993-71533 19930604; US 1995-446520 19950522; US 1995-462270 19950605; US 1995-463296 19950605; US 1995-471396 19950606; US 1995-465252 19950605; US 1995-462650 19950605; US 1998-24884 19980217**

REP 08Jnl.Ref; US 4923442; US 5130230

IC ICM A01N001-00; A01N001-02; **A61K031-70**; **A61K031-715**; **A61K033-00**; **A61K033-14**; **A61K035-14**; **A61K035-16**; A61M000-00; A61M001-00
ICS A01N059-08; **A61K031-00**; **A61K031-72**; **A61K045-06**; **A61K047-36**; A61L002-04; A61M031-00

AB WO 9428950 A UPAB: 20040608
An aqueous based blood substitute solution (I) includes an oncotic agent (II), does not contain more than 5mM of K+ and does include a conventional biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na+ and an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A prefd. (I) i.e. (I) comprises 0-5 mMK+; Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Ce- in physiological or sub-physiological concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a partially or substantially completed ensangrinated subject alive under hypothermic conditions, by substituting a solution containing macromolecular (II)
and Ca2+ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by prefusing with soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a solution containing 0-5 mM K+, (sub)physiological levels of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and

Cl-, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temperature of the solution under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temperature below normal, circulating into the subject a solution containing 0.5mM K+, (sub)physiological concns. of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Cl-, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and **NaHCO3**; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temperature (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a euthermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I2 concentration (up to 100%) for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temperature

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temperature maintenance, avoiding the need for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amount of K+ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or derivative has a baffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI GMPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B04-D01; B05-A01B; B05-A03B; B10-C04E; B10-G02; B12-M06; B14-F11; D09-A02; D09-C01

ABEQ US 5407428 A UPAB: 19950602

Increasing circulating volume of a hyporolaemic subject comprises admin. of a blood plasma expander (BPE) composed of at least two water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agents selected from high mol. wt. **hydroxyethyl starch**, low mol. wt. **hydroxyethyl starch**, dextran 40 and dextran 70 one of which is eliminated from the circulation at a relatively greater rate than the other, and opt. **NaCl**, 80-100 mg/l Calcium ion, and 0.5 less than 1 mEq/l magnesium ion; and opt. 2-3mM potassium ion; and opt. 5-10 mg aq. vitamin K.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Soln. is useful for admin. to patients who have lost more than 30% blood volume. BPE's of prior art resulted in haemolysis in addn. to other problems associated with extreme haemodilution such as reduced clotting time and prothrombin levels.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5571801 A UPAB: 19961211

A blood-free plasma expander and blood substitute for use in a subject in need thereof, comprising a single solution with at least two water soluble oncotic agents, one of which is a water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agent and one of which is serum albumin, wherein said polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of dextran 70 and **hydroxyethyl starch** having an average molecular weight of 400 kDa or higher, wherein one of said oncotic agents is eliminated from the circulation of said subject at a relatively greater rate than the other oncotic agent.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5613944 A UPAB: 19970502

Method for obtaining from a donor subject organs and tissues having

reduced antigenicity or potential for causing graft-versus-host disease comprising perfusing the subject with a cold sterile aqueous soln. comprising a plasma like substance comprising at least two water soluble oncotic agents one of which is a water soluble polysaccharide oncotic agent and one of which is serum albumin and at least one cold protecting agent, and removing the tissues and organs.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5698536 A UPAB: 19980202
An aq. based blood substitute soln. (I) includes an oncotic agent (II), does not contain more than 5mM of K+ and does include a conventional biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na+ and an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A prefd. (I) i.e. (I) comprises 0-5 mMK+; Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Ce- in physiological or sub-physiological concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a partially or substantially completed ensangrinated subject alive under hypothermic conditions, by substituting a soln. contg. macromolecular (II) and Ca2+ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by prefusing with soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a soln. contg. 0-5 mM K+, (sub)physiological levels of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Cl-, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temp. of the soln. under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temp. below normal, circulating into the subject a soln. contg. 0.5mM K+, (sub)physiological concns. of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Cl-, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and **NaHCO3**; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temp. (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a euthermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I2 concn. (up to 100%) for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temp.

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temp. maintenance, avoiding the need for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amt. of K+ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or deriv. has a baffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.
Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5723281 A UPAB: 19980421
An aq. based blood substitute soln. (I) includes an oncotic agent (II), does not contain more than 5mM of K+ and does include a conventional biological buffer (CBB). (I) pref. further contains Na+ and an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester). A prefd. (I) i.e. (I) comprises 0-5 mMK+; Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Ce- in physiological or sub-physiological concns; a macromolecular (II); an organic carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester); and a sugar. Also claimed are methods for: (A) maintaining a partially or substantially completed ensangrinated subject alive under hypothermic conditions, by substituting a soln. contg. macromolecular (II) and Ca2+ but free of CBB; (B) maintaining the biological integrity of a subject (or cells, tissues or organs from the subject), by prefusing with

soln (I); (C) providing a heat-sterilised blood substitute, by: placing a soln. contg. 0-5 mM K+, (sub)physiological levels of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Cl-, a macromolecular (II) a carboxylic acid (or its salt or ester) and a sugar in a heat-sterilisable container, then raising the temp. of the soln. under press. for sufficient time to kill (almost) all bacteria and inactivate (almost) all viruses in the soln; and (D) perfusing a subject prepared for circulatory perfusion, by: reducing the subject's temp. below normal, circulating into the subject a soln. contg. 0.5mM K+, (sub)physiological concns. of Na+, Mg2+, Ca2+ and Cl-, macromolecular (II), a carboxylic acid (or its salt), a sugar and **NaHCO3**; and subsequently returning blood to the subject.

USE - The plasma-like solns. are useful for keeping an ecsanguinated subject alive at or below normal temp. (e.g. at -2 to +37/38 deg. C); as plasma extender at normal body temp; for maintaining the life or biological integrity of a perfused subject and/or organs during and after exposure to profound hypothermic conditions; for maintaining a euthermic subject in a pressurised environment with increased I2 concn. (up to 100%) for sufficient time to restore the blood components; or for perfusing a chilling a mammal to temps. well below normal. Applicn. is generally in preservation of organs (e.g. hearts) for transplant or preservation of brain-dead donor subjects; or in surgery at low temp.

ADVANTAGE - The solns. are effective blood substitutes which can be used in all phases of plasma extension, blood substitution (from initial washout to full substitution) and low temp. maintenance, avoiding the need for multiple-solns. Subjects can be maintained in profound hypothermia for long periods (e.g. more than 1 hr) without lasting harmful effects on recovery. The sub-physiological amt. of K+ in (I) reduces the risk of hyperkalaemia-induced cardiac insufficiency after blood transfusion. The absence of CBB (possible because the carboxylic acid or deriv. has a baffering effect) allows (I) to be sterilised without degradation of components.

Dwg.0/0

L130 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1992-367026 [45] WPIX
DNC C1992-163014
TI Artificial saliva for combating dryness of mouth and throat - comprising an aqueous solution containing sorbitol, inorganic salts and **hydroxyethyl starch** as viscosity raising agent.
DC A96 B05 D21
IN MUELLER, H; SOMMERMEYER, K
PA (FREP) FRESENIUS AG
CYC 1
PI DE 4113684 A 19921029 (199245)* 3 A61K007-16 <--
ADT DE 4113684 A DE 1991-4113684 19910426
PRAI **DE 1991-4113684 19910426**
IC ICM **A61K007-16**
AB DE 4113684 A UPAB: 19931116
Mouth and throat care compsn. for combatting dryness of the mucous membranes is based on an aqueous solution containing sorbitol, inorganic salts, **hydroxyethyl starch** as viscosity-raising agent, and opt. other conventional additives.

The inorganic salt is pref. e.g. **KCl**, **NaCl**, MgCl2, **CaCl2**, K2HPO4 and/or KH2PO4. Pref. the **hydroxyethyl starch** viscosity raising agent has a mol.weight Mw = 50,000-1,000,000, especially 200,000 - 600,000 Dalton, and is present in the compsn. in an amount of 0.5-15 weight%, especially 4-10 weight%. The compsn. may also contain water, alcohol, physiologically acceptable ionic or nonionic detergents, sweeteners, flavourings, especially citrus flavour, and a buffer to maintain a neutral pH. Pref. the compsn. has a viscosity of 1-8, especially 6-8 mPasc. sec.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The solns. are especially used in the form of a spray, as a

form of artificial saliva for combatting mouth dryness in patients suffering from e.g. reduced secretion of saliva, radiogenic sialadentis, etc. The compsns. do not form a coating in the mouth upon frequent usage.
com
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A10-E08C; A12-V01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-B02A3; B05-C04; B10-A07; B12-L04; B12-M01A; D08-A

L130 ANSWER 4 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1991-307316 [42] WPIX
DNC C1991-133231
TI Use of water soluble polymers for intestinal irrigation - also useful as pretreatment against infectious diseases caused by surgery, they do not affect the body electrolyte balance.
DC A96 B04 B05
PA (MORP) MORISHITA PHARM CO LTD
CYC 1
PI JP 03206046 A 19910909 (199142)* <--
ADT JP 03206046 A JP 1990-2305 19900108
PRAI **JP 1990-2305 19900108**
IC **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-71**; **A61K033-14**
AB JP 03206046 A UPAB: 19930928
Compsns. for intestinal gavage (irrigation) comprise (1) water-soluble polymer selected from at least one of polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, **hydroxyethyl starch**, polydextrose, gum arabic, pullulan, and pectin, (3) organic acid sodium salt, (3) organic potassium salt, (4) **NaCl**, (5) **KCl** and (6) sodium sulphate in the following relative ranges. To 10-150g H2O-soluble polymer are added: 5-60 mmol. organic acid Na salt, 0-12 mmol. organic acid K salt, 7-60 mmol. **NaCl**, 0-12 mmol. **KCl**, and 0-20 mmol. Na2SO4, whereby the organic acid Na salt and the organic acid K salt are not 0 at the same time, and 2-12 mEq. K ion is contained.
Intestinal gavage (irrigation) liqs. comprise the above compsns. dissolved in water.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The liqs. are useful in intestinal gavage as pretreatment to obtain exact diagnosis from large intestine endoscope examination and double contrast barium enema examination. The liqs. are also useful as pretreatment for prevention of infectious diseases apparently caused by subsequent surgical operations for the lower digestive organs. The present compsns. are readily to prepare and easy for patients to take, absorb less water than the known agents, and do not affect the balance of electrolytes in the body. Since the compsns. do not carry hydrogencarbonate ion, they are pharmaceutically stable and can be stored for a prolonged period of time without deterioration, leading to troubles in the preparation in use.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V01; A12-V03C2; B04-C02B; B04-C02C; B04-C02D; B04-C03B; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B10-C04; B11-C08; B12-A01; B12-J01; B12-K04A

L130 ANSWER 5 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1990-185686 [24] WPIX
DNC C1990-080499
TI Physiological solution to treat hypo dynamic circulatory shock - contains specified crystalloid and colloid.
DC A96 B05
IN KRAMER, G C; PERRON, P R
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA
CYC 1
PI US 4927806 A 19900522 (199024)* <--

ADT US 4927806 A US 1987-41605 19870423
PRAI **US 1987-41605 19870423**
IC **A61K031-71**; **A61K037-02**
AB US 4927806 A UPAB: 19930928
A physiologically acceptable solution for treating hypodynamic circulatory shock in a mammal contains a crystalloid having a mol. weight less than 1000 in a concentration of at least 5,000 m OSms and a colloid having a mol. weight in
excess of 30,000 in a concentration of at least 200 mm Hg.
USE/ADVANTAGE - The solution is administered to the mammal in a condition of existing or impending shock. The crystalloid concentration is 11,000 mOsms. The crystalloid is selected from sodium salts, sugar alcohols and sugars. The colloid compsn. 300 mmKg and the colloid is selected from dextran, **hydroxyethyl starch**, gelatin
and protein. The solution is infused intravascularly, injected. The therapeutic dose is 1ml/kg or less.
0/2
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V; A12-V01; B04-B04A6; B04-C02B; B04-C02C; B05-A01B; B10-A07; B12-C10; B12-G03; B12-H06; B12-M07; B12-M11H

L130 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1990-071773 [10] WPIX
DNC C1990-031676
TI Compsns. for cleaning intestinal tract - comprise water-soluble polymer, sodium salt of organic acid, potassium salt, **sodium chloride** etc..
DC A96 B05
PA (MORP) MORISHITA PHARM CO LTD
CYC 13

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | JP 02025424 | A | 19900126 (199010)* | 6 | | <-- |
| | EP 436061 | A | 19910710 (199128)# | | | <-- |
| | R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE | | | | | |
| | US 5077048 | A | 19911231 (199204)# | | | <-- |
| | EP 436061 | B1 | 19930512 (199319)# EN | 11 | A61K033-14 | <-- |
| | R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE | | | | | |
| | DE 69001605 | E | 19930617 (199325)# | | A61K033-14 | <-- |
| | ES 2057186 | T3 | 19941016 (199442)# | | A61K033-14 | <-- |
| | JP 08016061 | B2 | 19960221 (199612) | 5 | A61K033-14 | <-- |

ADT JP 02025424 A JP 1988-176012 19880713; EP 436061 A EP 1990-100219 19900105; US 5077048 A US 1990-464522 19900112; EP 436061 B1 EP 1990-100219 19900105; DE 69001605 E DE 1990-601605 19900105, EP 1990-100219 19900105; ES 2057186 T3 EP 1990-100219 19900105; JP 08016061 B2 JP 1988-176012 19880713
FDT DE 69001605 E Based on EP 436061; ES 2057186 T3 Based on EP 436061; JP 08016061 B2 Based on JP 02025424
PRAI **JP 1988-176012 19880713**
REP 2.Jnl.Ref; US 3211614
IC **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-71**; **A61K033-14**
ICM **A61K033-14**
ICS **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-19**; **A61K031-71**; **A61K031-715**; **A61K031-725**; **A61K031-77**; **A61K033-04**
ICI A61K031:19, A61K031:74, A61K033-14, A61K033:
AB JP 02025424 A UPAB: 19930928
Compsn for cleaning the intestinal tract, which comprises (1) Water-soluble polymer 10-150g (2) Sodium salt of organic acid 0.12 mmol (3) Potassium salt of organic acid 5 - 60 mmol; (4) **Sodium chloride** 0-12 mmol; (5) **Potassium chloride** 7 - 60 mmol; (6) Sodium sulphate 0 - 20 mmol (2 - 12 mEq as potassium ion).
The water-soluble polymer is polyethyleneglycol, dextran, dextrin, **hydroxy ethyl starch**, polydextrose, Arabic

gum, pullulan and/or pectin.
Compsn is formed into a cleaning soln with water. The organic acid of sodium salt and potassium salt is acetic acid, lactic acid, critic acid, succinic acid, malic acid or tartaric acid. In prepn of the compsn, each component is pulverised and sieved and formed into a mixture
USE/ADVANTAGE - Cleaning soln for pretreatment of operation or examination of intestinal tract, using barium.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A12-V03C2; A12-W12B; B04-C02; B04-C03C; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C05; B05-C07; B10-C02; B10-C04D; B10-C04E; B11-C08; B12-J01; B12-K04B; B12-K04C; B12-K07
ABEQ EP 436061 B UPAB: 19931113
A bowel lavage composition which comprises at least one of the water-soluble polymer selected from polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, hydroxyethylated **starch**, polydextrose, arabic gum, pullulan or pectin; a sodium salt of an organic acid selected from acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid or tartaric acid; a potassium salt of an organic acid; **sodium chloride**; **potassium chloride** and sodium sulphate, and has the following formulation: water soluble polymer 10-150g, sodium salt of an organic acid 5-60 mmol., potassium salt of an organic acid 0-12 mmol., **sodium chloride** 7-60mmol., sodium sulphate 0-20 mmol., wherein the total potassium ion content in said composition ranges from 1 to 12 mEq.
Dwg.0/0
ABEQ US 5077048 A UPAB: 19930928
New bowel cleansing compsn. (I) comprises 10-150 g at least water-soluble polymer(s) (II), 5-60 mmol Na salt of organic acid, 7-60 mmol **NaCl**, 2-12 meq K ion as part of opt. **KCl** or K salt of organic acid (III). (I) is free of HCO3 ions; (II) = polyethylene glycol, dextran, dextrin, hydroxyethylated **starch**, polydextrose, arabic gum, pullulan and pectin; (III) = acetic-, lactic, citric, succinic, malic and tartaric acids.
USE/ADVANTAGE - (I) has an excellent cleansing effect, is easily taken by patients, has reduced absorption of water, does not affect the electrolyte balance of the body and is pharmaceutically stable for a long time.

L130 ANSWER 7 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1989-325492 [45] WPIX
DNC C1989-144055
TI Aqueous infusion solution for treating tissue damage - contains glucose, **hydroxyethyl starch**, aspartate, glutamate, metal ions, calcium antagonist etc..
DC A96 B05
PA (BEYE-I) BEYERSDORF F
CYC 1
PI DE 3820840 C 19891109 (198945)* 9 <--
ADT DE 3820840 C DE 1988-3820840 19880621
PRAI **DE 1988-3820840 19880621**
IC **A61K031-19; A61K033-00**
AB DE 3820840 C UPAB: 19930923
An aqueous infusion solution for the treatment of tissue damage caused by an acute peripheral embolism comprises. (A) 50-500 mmol/2 Na, (B) 50-500 mmol/2 chloride, (C) 1-10 mmol/2 K, (D) 0.1-5 mmol/2 Ca, (E) 0.5-5 mmol/2 Mg, and (F) 0.5-5 mmol/2 sulphate ions, togethera with (G) 20-150 mmol/2 Na hydrogen carbonate, (H) 5-100 mmol/2 glucose, (I) 0.01-10mmol/2 **hydroxyethyl starch** with an ave. mol. weight of 20,000-500,000 and a number ave. mol weight of 10,000-100,000, (J) 5-50 mmol/2 aspartate, (K) 5-50 mmol/2 glutamate, (L) 1-50 mmol/2 trishydroxymethylamino-methane, (M) 0.0005-5 mmol/2 calcium antagonist and

(N) up to 10mmol/2 of a radical trapping agent. The pH of (I) is 7.8.
ADVANTAGE - (I) allows the skeletal muscles to recover their ability to contract more quickly than prior solns., without causing oedema or a charge in tissue volume.
0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: A03-A04A1; A10-E08C; A12-V; A12-V01; B04-C02B; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B05-C04; B05-C05; B05-C07; B06-F03; B10-A07; B10-B02D; B10-B02H; B10-B02J; B12-F01C; B12-F02

L130 ANSWER 8 OF 8 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 1972-48601T [30] WPIX
TI Pyrogen-free plasma substitute - contg **hydroxyethyl-starch.**
DC B04
PA (KYOR) KYORIN SEIYAKU KK
CYC 8

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | BE 778156 | A | (197230)* | |
| | DE 2201669 | A | (197310) | |
| | FR 2150272 | A | (197323) | |
| | ZA 7208667 | A | (197325) | |
| | GB 1323851 | A | (197329) | |
| | GB 1339210 | A | (197348) | |
| | JP 48028618 | A 19730416 | (197415) | <-- |
| | CA 965006 | A 19750325 | (197515) | <-- |
| | US 3937821 | A 19760210 | (197608) | <-- |
| | JP 54039444 | B 19791128 | (197951) | <-- |
| | DE 2201669 | B 19800710 | (198029) | <-- |

PRAI **JP 1971-63838 19710821**
IC A01N009-28; **A61K009-08**; **A61K031-72**; **A61K047-00** ; C08B011-08
AB BE 778156 A UPAB: 19930831
Title material comprises (a) 6% (w/v) **hydroxyethyl-starch** (HES) having a DS (degree of substitution of hydroxyethyl gps) of 0.55 and an intrinsic viscosity of 0.08-0.14, (b) 0.5% **NaCl**, 0.3% **KCl**, 0.02% **CaCl2**.2H2O, 0.224% **Na lactate** and 1% glucose, (c) distilled water for injection, the pH being adjusted to 6.2 plus-or-minus 0.5. It is prepared from an HES of intrinsic viscosity of 0.28-0.30 by acid treatment to reduce the viscosity to the desired value, treated with an agent to remove pyrogens, especially Raney Ni, charcoaling and formulating together with the other constituents.
FS CPI
FA AB
MC CPI: B04-C02; B04-D01; B05-A01A; B05-A01B; B10-C04; B12-H06

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:13:03 ON 08 JUN 2004)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:13:11 ON 08 JUN 2004
E WO9959602/PN
L1 1 S E3

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:14:01 ON 08 JUN 2004
L2 1 S SODIUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 9 S (SODIUM BICARBONATE OR POTASSIUM CHLORIDE OR MAGNESIUM SULFA
L4 1 S L3 AND C6H12O7
L5 18 S C6H12O7 AND CA/ELS AND 2/NC
L6 4 S L5 AND GLUCONIC NOT (D/ELS OR LABELED)

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L7            1 S L3 AND C2H4O2
L8            4 S 64-19-7/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT ((MNS OR IDS)/CI OR F/ELS
L9            2 S L3 AND C3H6O3
L10          19 S (50-21-5 OR 10326-41-7 OR 79-33-4)/CRN AND (NA OR CA)/ELS AND
L11          18 S L10 NOT CL/ELS
L12           1 S (22098-76-6 OR 13076-19-2 OR 13076-17-0 OR 4511-42-6 OR 95-96
L13           7 S 7664-93-9/CRN AND MG/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (IDS OR MNS)/CI
L14           6 S L13 NOT KAPPA
L15           1 S L3 AND CH2O3
L16           8 S 463-79-6/CRN AND NA/ELS AND 2/NC NOT (MNS OR IDS)/CI
L17           6 S L16 NOT 24NA
L18          42 S L3,L6,L8,L11,L12,L14,L17
L19          13 S (GLUCOSE OR DEXTRAN OR FRUCTOSE OR LACTOSE OR GLYCERIN OR XYL
L20           2 S 9005-27-0 OR 9057-06-1
                E PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTAHYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTA HYDROXY ETHYL STARCH/CN
                E PENTA(HYDROXYETHYL)STARCH/CN
L21           1 S 9005-25-8
L22        2152 S 9005-25-8/CRN
                E ETHYLENE EPOXIDE/CN
                E ETHYLENEEPOXIDE/CN
                E POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL/CN
L23           1 S E3
                E N-2-HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE/CN
                E C6H11NO2/MF
L24           1 S E3 AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L25          10 S 99207-50-8/CRN
L26           2 S L25 AND (1/NC OR CLH)
L27           3 S C7H13NO2/MF AND 2 PROPENAMIDE AND 2 HYDROXYPROPYL
L28           2 S L27 NOT 14C
                SEL RN
L29         474 S E1-E2/CRN
L30           2 S L29 AND 1/NC
L31          21 S L19,L23,L24,L26,L28,L30
L32          22 S L31 OR 88-12-0

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:53:49 ON 08 JUN 2004
L33          30 S ETHYLENEEPOXIDE OR ETHYLENE EPOXIDE

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:55:20 ON 08 JUN 2004
L34           1 S 75-21-8
L35          23 S L32,L34

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:56:39 ON 08 JUN 2004
L36           0 S STARCH(S)PENTAHYDROXYETHYL
L37           0 S STARCH(S)?PENTAHYDROXYETHYL?
L38           3 S STARCH(L)?PENTAHYDROXY?(L)ETHYL?
L39       68937 S L21
L40           0 S L39 (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L41          18 S ?STARCH? (L) PENTAHYDROX?
L42      119333 S L2
L43      294983 S (NA OR SODIUM)()CHLORIDE OR NACL
L44      304380 S L42,L43
L45       42913 S L44 AND L18
L46       69139 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)()BICARBONATE OR (K OR POTASSIUM)()CHL
L47        1113 S L44 AND ((NA OR SODIUM OR CA OR CALCIUM)()LACTATE OR TRIS HYD
L48       75596 S L45-L47
L49        3494 S L48 AND L32
L50        6644 S L48 AND (DEXTRAN OR PVP OR POLYVINYLPYRROLIDON? OR POLYVINYL
L51         634 S L48 AND ((NA OR SODIUM)()ALGINATE OR HYDROXYPROPYLACRYLAMIDE
L52         790 S L48 AND L21,L20
L53         135 S L48 AND L22
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L54         1585 S L48 AND ?STARCH?
L55         8476 S L49-L54
L56         7153 S L55 AND (PD<=19980515 OR PRD<=19980515 OR AD<=19980515)
                 E ZHAO C/AU
L57          192 S E3-E20
                 E ZHAO CHAO/AU
L58           59 S E3,E9
L59            4 S E24
L60            1 S L57-L59 AND L55
L61            1 S L1,L60
L62         1045 S L56 AND PHARMACEUT?/SC,SX
L63          266 S L56 AND PHARMACOL?/SC,SX
                 E DRUG DELIVERY/CT
L64           37 S E166-E175 AND L56
                 E E6+ALL
L65           76 S E2,E4,E5(L)SOLUTION AND L56
L66          168 S E2+NT (L) SOLUTION AND L56
L67          165 S L62,L63 AND L65-L66
L68         2861 S L56 AND L42
L69         2726 S L68 AND L45
L70         1855 S L69 AND L49
L71          370 S L69 AND L52,L53
L72          643 S L70,L71 AND L62,L63
L73          112 S L72 AND L64-L66
L74           53 S L67 NOT L73
L75           24 S L74 AND SOLUTION/TI
L76            0 S L75 AND ?STARCH?
L77            0 S L75 AND L21,L22,L20
                 SEL DN AN 9 12 L75
L78            2 S L75 AND E1-E6
L79           29 S L74 NOT L75
                 SEL DN AN 7 17 L79
L80            2 S L79 AND E7-E12
L81           43 S L56 AND L20
L82          471 S L56 AND L21
L83           87 S L56 AND L22
L84          492 S L81-L83 AND ?STARCH?
L85           16 S L81-L84 AND L64-L66
L86          217 S L81-L84 AND SOLUTION
L87           44 S L86 AND L62,L63
L88           45 S L85,L87
                 SEL DN AN 12 25 27 33
L89            4 S L88 AND E13-E24
L90           24 S L81 NOT L88
                 SEL DN AN 9 22 24
L91            3 S L90 AND E25-E33
L92           12 S L61,L78,L80,L89,L91 AND L1,L33,L36-L91
L93           12 S L92 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LACT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:41:35 ON 08 JUN 2004
                 E SHOCK/CT
L94        13680 S E4+OLD,NT,PFT
L95        13680 S E3-E12
                 E E4+ALL
L96        13680 S E8,E9,E7+NT
L97         6832 S E26+OLD,NT,PFT
                 E WOUND/CT
L98        14731 S E3+OLD,NT,PFT OR E4 OR E6+OLD,NT,PFT OR E9+OLD,NT,PFT OR E6-E
L99           31 S L94-L98 AND L56
L100          29 S L99 NOT L93
                 SEL DN AN 12 16 17 19 20 21 22 26
L101           8 S L100 AND E1-E24
L102           8 S L101 AND (?STARCH? OR GLUCOSE OR ?LACTOS? OR ?LACTAT? OR ?LAC
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L103          2 S L102 AND (NAAC OR NA AC OR DX)
L104          8 S L102,L103
L105          2 S L102 AND (NAACO  OR ?PROPYLENE?(L)GLYCOL)
L106          8 S L104,L105 AND L1,L33,L36-L105

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:52:21 ON 08 JUN 2004
L107          1 S L1
                E SODIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L108      44200 S E2 OR 1706/DRN OR ((SODIUM OR NA)()CHLORIDE OR NACL)/BIX
                E SODIUM BICARBONATE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L109       2706 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1151/DRN OR (NA OR SODIUM)()(BICARBONATE OR B
                E POTASSIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L110       6838 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1678/DRN OR ((K OR POTASSIUM)()CHLORIDE OR KC
L111        552 S L109 AND (R01151/DCN OR 1151/DRN)
                E MAGNESIUM SULFATE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L112       2795 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1680/DRN OR ((MG OR MAGNESIUM)()(SULFATE OR S
                E CALCIUM CHLORIDE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L113       4567 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1895/DRN OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)()CHLORIDE OR CAC
                E CALCIUM GLUCONATE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L114         75 S L108 AND (E2 OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)()GLUCONATE)/BIX)
                E CALCIUM LACTATE/DCN
                E E2+ALL
L115         95 S L108 AND (E2 OR ((CA OR CALCIUM)()LACTATE)/BIX)
                E SODIUM LACTATE/DCN
                E E2+ALL
L116        185 S L108 AND (E4 OR ((NA OR SODIUM)()LACTATE)/BIX)
L117          4 S L108 AND E6
                E SODIUM ACETATE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L118       1071 S L108 AND (E2 OR 1081/DRN OR ((NA OR SODIUM)()ACETATE)/BIX)
                E TRIHYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
                E TRIS HYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
                E TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYLAMINOMETHANE/DCN
                E TRIS(HYDROXYMETHYL)AMINOMETHANE/DCN
                E E3+ALL
L119        213 S L108 AND (E2 OR 0418/DRN OR (TRI# HYDROXYMETHYL AMINOMETHANE)
L120      13342 S L109-L119
L121        633 S L120 AND ?STARCH?/BIX
L122          7 S L121 AND (CARBOXYMETHYLSTARCH OR CARBOXYMETHYL STARCH OR CARB
L123         29 S L121 AND (HYDROXYETHYLSTARCH OR HYDROXYETHYL STARCH OR HYDROX
L124          1 S L121 AND (PENTAHYDROXYETHYLSTARCH OR PENTAHYDROXYETHYL STARCH
L125         35 S L122-L124
L126         21 S L125 AND A61K/IC,ICM,ICS
L127         16 S L126 AND (PY<=1998 OR PRY<=1998)
                SEL DN AN 1 3-6 14
L128         10 S L127 NOT E1-E12
                SEL DN AN 8 9
L129          8 S L128 NOT E13-E16
L130          8 S L107,L129

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:16:13 ON 08 JUN 2004

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